

ADVANCE BY KUROKI.

Newchwang Dispatch Reports
Whole Line Moving Forward.

ORGANIZING THE CHUNCHUS.

Japanese General to Use Manchurian
Bandits in Attack on Mukden—Baltic
Squadron to Sail on July 28 Under
Sealed Orders.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—A special dispatch from Newchwang, dated July 7, says General Kuroki is advancing all along the line and adds that Japanese officers are organizing Chinese bandit bands throughout the Liao valley for an attack on Mukden.

It is reported in a special dispatch from Liaoyang under date of July 7 that a persistent rumor is current there to the effect that a naval engagement has occurred at Port Arthur in which twenty-one Japanese warships participated, resulting in a Russian victory.

A similar report was current at Liaoyang July 5, the location of the engagement then being given as northward Gensang, Korea.

Baltic Squadron Sails July 28.

A division of the Baltic squadron will sail from Cronstadt July 28 under sealed orders. Complete mystery enshrouds its destination. It is said, although nothing is certain on this point, that the orders for the division will be opened at five day intervals. Whether the warships are bound at once to the far east in advance of the other ships may depend upon naval developments at the seat of war.

Kuroki's Intentions.

Liaoyang, July 9.—General Kuroki, talking to a Russian officer who had been taken prisoner, said the Japanese intend to take possession of all southern Manchuria, establishing themselves at Port Arthur and Yinkow (the port of Newchwang), which it is supposed to fortify, garrison with large bodies of troops and supply with long range artillery. If the Russians recaptured these places, General Kuroki declared, it would be at the cost of an enormous amount of money and 800,000 fresh troops from Europe.

Judge Parker's Quiet Day.

Esopus, N. Y., July 9.—Judge Parker's day has been more than ordinarily uneventful. Speaking of the letters which he has received, the judge appeared greatly amused at the importance which has been attached to some of them. He said that he had one rather unusual letter, whose writer had views on the land question. He said he would have been perfectly willing to let the reporters see the letter but for the fact that its writer was a woman, and he would have no part in making fun of her. The incident of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s visit to Johnston blew over without leaving a ripple.

Mrs. Biddle Better.

Burlington, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Elsie Biddle, though still in a state of physical collapse following the assault upon her by the negro robbers last Tuesday, is somewhat improved today. Her mind is clearer and she no longer raves, but is still weak. Requisition papers for the woman's negro assailants, Aaron Timbers and Jonas Sims, who are in jail at Lancaster, Pa., and William Austin, under arrest in Philadelphia, have not as yet been sent to Governor Murphy. Prosecutor Atkins will endeavor to make the transfer of the culprits to New Jersey as quiet as possible.

More Norge Survivors Picked Up.

Leith, Scotland, July 9.—Nineteen more survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer Norge, picked up from a boat by a sailing ship, have been landed at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands.

PARACAMP CURES

RHEUMATISM.

Cost Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers with Rheumatism is authorized to go to their druggist today and get a bottle of Paracamp, use as directed, and if it fails to do exactly what we claim, go back to their druggist and get their money. Paracamp is recommended as a modern scientific treatment for all Rheumatic Swellings and Neuralgic troubles. It relieves on Nature's plan. That is when applied it opens the pores, penetrates directly to the seat of the ailment soothing the inflamed skin, muscles and joints reducing the swelling by removing the congestion, drawing out the fever and inflammation by inducing sweating. It sweats the disease out of the body through the pores of the skin. This is why Paracamp is superior to the many internal strong, drastic drugs that upset the stomach, shatter the nerves, and undermine the general health. Our guarantee is made to convince you of our faith in Paracamp. We have, of course, tested its merits thoroughly in many and various cases. We know therefore exactly what it will do. So don't hesitate, but get a bottle of Paracamp today, and after two or three applications you will be convinced that we claim only for Paracamp exactly what it will do.

Paracamp is sold only in 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles. The larger sizes are cheaper for family use. Write for book of testimonials. The Paracamp Company, Louisville Ky., U. S. A.

SOLD BY

D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist,"

262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

BALTIC IN PORT.

Largest Ship Afloat Successfully Crosses Atlantic.

New York, July 9.—The steamship Baltic has arrived from Liverpool. The Baltic was built at Belfast and was launched Nov. 21, 1903. She is the largest steamer in the world, being 720 feet long, 75 feet beam, 40 feet deep and having a net register of 24,000 tons. She has a cargo carrying capacity of about 28,000 tons and a displacement at load draft of about 40,000 tons and is equipped with four pole masts and two funnels.

The engines are of quadruple expansion type and are capable of giving a speed to the vessel of about seven knots an hour. They are so arranged as to practically do away with vibration.

There are four decks upon which passengers may roam, a grand dining saloon being situated on the upper deck and extending the full width of the ship.

Accommodations are provided for 3,000 passengers, the first class being situated amidships. Just abaft the first class department is that of the second class, and beyond that, with the exception of a limited space forward, are the quarters of the third class.

The Baltic is commanded by Lieutenant E. J. Smith, R. N. R., and carries a crew of about 550 men.

To Be Free Soon.

London, July 9.—It is learned definitely from a source who may be relied upon that the woman known as Mary May will be released as an ordinary prisoner on ticket of leave between now and Aug. 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. May after her arrival in America.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, July 9.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

New York—Gibson, Addison Haga dom.
Pennsylvania—Bald Hill, Ivan C

GOLD PLANK VOTED DOWN

William J. Bryan Scores Big
Victory In Committee
on Resolutions.

HILL PLEADS IN VAIN.

Senator Daniel Denounces Nebraska In Bitter Speech.

THE CONVENTION HELD UP.

Failure of Platform Builders to Report Forces Another Adjournment—Clark Kept Busy Holding Delegates Down During Long Wait—Hobson Makes a Speech—All Night Battle Over Platform Exhausts Committeemen—Hill Says He Doesn't Know Parker's Views on the Money Question.

St. Louis, July 9.—The Democratic national convention spent the morning hours in waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. A committee was appointed by Chairman Champ Clark to call on the resolutions committee and learn when the platform would be submitted to the convention. Just before the noon hour the convention emissaries announced that the



W. J. BRYAN.

resolutions committee would require until 8 o'clock p. m. to prepare its report, but that the action of the committee would be unanimous and a platform submitted which, he declared, would bring the party a "glorious victory."

The convention then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The committee on resolutions spent the entire night on the platform and at 8:30 considered the last resolution of the draft submitted by the subcommittee. But this did not mean that the platform was finished and ready for the convention. The struggle continued, and at 10 o'clock it was clear that an agreement on the document as a whole could not be reached immediately.

During the watches of the long night in the committee room there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the gold standard plank as framed by the subcommittee. He was wrought up to high tension when, approaching the New York leader and shaking his finger dangerously near the nose of that gentleman, he exclaimed:

"You ought to have a gold platform to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country."

Doesn't Know Parker's Views.

Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views. "Do you mean to say," demanded the Nebraskan, "that you don't know Judge Parker's financial views?"

"I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.

"You have no knowledge on that subject?"

"None."

"Have never asked him?"

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views, and he has never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a Democrat and a high minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this as upon other matters of public policy."

Mr. Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon and why it had not been incorporated in the New York platform.

Mr. Hill replied that the matter had first been discussed at the meeting of the delegations about ten days ago and that the declaration was the result of insistence by other members of the delegation than himself.

The committee voted the gold standard plank out of the platform by a vote of 35 to 15. This was the third victory for Bryan during the all night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the

evening and secured modifications of the tariff plank on two separate votes. An effort was made to secure a recess after the vote on the gold plank, but it was voted down, and the committee continued with its work on other features of the platform.

The contest was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The main fight was upon a proposed income tax plank providing for an amendment to the constitution to meet the adverse decision of the supreme court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two propositions having been brought in conjunction, that Mr. Bryan made his strong fight. Mr. Williams of Mississippi first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform New York could not be carried for the Democratic nominee. He urged the adoption of a platform which would enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many other Democrats, was seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Bryan Wants Income Tax.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expenses of the government.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan, and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win and desired a platform which would bring back to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority, and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency and, so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted by cries of order.

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed his speech by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities. Continuing, the senator said:

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity."

He said further that it was urgent that the Democratic party recover the reins of government.

"This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for small concessions of consistency, for personal likes or regards. It is not pleasant for me to give up my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered."

Poe Pleads For Gold Plank.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced by omitting the gold plank he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats in the fall elections.

Mr. Hill declared that the omission of the gold plank would imperil the party's chances of carrying New York.

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Mr. Bryan had withdrawn temporarily his income tax resolution.

Mr. Bryan got the floor soon after the adoption of the motion striking out the gold plank and informally presented for the individual consideration of the members of the committee a financial plank which it was his intention later to present as a substitute for the gold plank.

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and when completed it would be valueless, for sailing vessels would never go through it, and steam vessels could not utilize it because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get control of the government.

Bryan Announces Trust Plank.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the subcommittee's report.

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20. The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the east and south.

Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being forced into the platform by men from Republican states and territories which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. Mr. Pettigrew's amendment was voted down.

Navy Plank Amended.

Reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as handled by the subcommittee met

Sometimes nature needs a little help—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It repairs the hair, touches it up, gives it new life, brings back the old dark color, and makes it soft and glossy. Cures dandruff. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

the approval of the committee. But not so with the navy plank calling for a liberal annual increase for the navy. Senator Tillman said this plank would gain no votes, and there was no necessity, in his opinion, of mentioning the navy. The first part of the navy plank was stricken out.

The plank proposed by ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado regarding labor was adopted by the committee.

The committee after a long debate on the plank relating to separate statehood for the territories adopted a substitute plank offered by Delegate W. F. Timmons of Arizona with respect to Arizona and New Mexico as follows:

"We favor the immediate admission of the territories Arizona and New Mexico as separate states."

In dealing with the subject of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory the committee was less emphatic in its declaration, confining the plank to a general recommendation of statehood for these two territories as follows:

"We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory."

Bryan Currency Plank Referred.

The currency plank offered by Mr. Bryan was referred to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Williams, Bryan and Hill, with authority to draft a financial plank for submission to the full committee. The opinion was expressed that these men might agree upon something, and if they should it would probably eliminate any fight on the floor of the convention.

One of the western members said he did not expect Mr. Bryan to make a minority report, in view of the many changes he had been able to procure in the platform.

The committee at this point decided to continue work on the platform and voted down all motions for a recess. There was a suggestion that it might be necessary for the convention, which was to meet at 10 o'clock, to take a recess until 2 o'clock in order to give the committee time to prepare its report.

Mr. Bryan said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax. Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan that, "Since you and Mr. Hill seem to have become so chummy I think we had better look further into the trust plank." Discussion of it thereupon was resumed, and Mr. Frank Cannon of Utah took the floor.

"I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900," he said, "on the paramount issue of these campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues I will vote against this proposition he seems to want most."

Mr. Cannon, in concluding, contended that the paramount issue in this campaign was "victory," and that the issue should be "Rooseveltism."

Bryan on the Trusts.

Mr. Bryan defended his opinion on the trust question by saying that "victory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue and that unless a question was settled right it was never settled at all.

Senator Daniel called Mr. Shively to the chair and made a speech supporting the principle of antitrust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced the existing interstate commerce law and antitrust statutes are sufficient, and he believed that a Democratic administration could be depended upon to enforce them. Hence he considered it safe to omit the proposed plank.

The discussion continued at length until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted and with applause. The compromise antitrust plank offered by Mr. Hill and adopted provides that whenever a trust or combination affects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the states of its origin it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such states.

The trust matter disposed of, the race question was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, a plank deploring the injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago convention was adopted. It was introduced by Senator Daniel.

Chairman Clark Appears.

Chairman Clark arrived in the convention hall at ten minutes after 10 and was received with a few hand claps.

Twenty minutes after the delegates were in their seats no word had been received from the resolutions committee and Chairman Clark dispatched a messenger to learn when it would be ready to report. Private advices were to the effect that it would be several hours before the report would be prepared and the prospects for a short session grew stronger. One of the secretaries called through a megaphone "The band will please play 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

There was a wild cheer from the weary, perspiring delegates and spectators as the familiar strain floated on the air. Anything with the word "home" seemed to please greatly, for the cheers were repeated a few minutes later when "My Old Kentucky Home" was rendered. "Dixie" called forth the inevitable yells, and the Texas delegation added to the enthusiasm by unfurling their Lone Star flag and waving it wildly.

At 10:40 Chairman Clark rose and let

fall his huge gavel.

"The convention will be in order," he said. The clerk then picked up the megaphone and announced that the session would begin with prayer by Rabbi Samuel Sale of St. Louis.

The delegates and spectators at once arose to their feet and stood during the invocation. There was no trouble in securing order, for the long delay had wearied the delegates, and the seemed anxious for action.

Hobson Addresses Convention.

A motion was made and carried that Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama be invited to address the convention. Mr. Hobson accepted the invitation and in a few moments made his way from the Alabama delegation to the platform. He was greeted with a loud round of applause and the usual cries of "Loud!" He complied promptly with the request and revealed the best and strongest voice thus far heard in the convention.

"What president has been brave enough to enforce the law against the labor union violator of law? It was a Democratic president," he said, and applause greeted the assertion.

He passed on to the color question and declared that if when the black or yellow races came into contact with white people if that race would not commit suicide it must remain absolutely distinct. A shout from the southern delegates greeted the statement.

He declared that Booker T. Washington would soon outlive his usefulness if he did not cease to yield to the teachings and influences of the Republican party and its chiefs. He urged the men of the west and north to refrain from oppressing the south by advocating anything that tended to obliterate the racial lines. He deprecated the fact that in the Republican convention not one man had risen to speak against the plank in that party's platform which urges reduction of southern representation in congress because of alleged disfranchisement of voters in the south.

Clark Breaks His Gavel.

The speaker worked himself into a high pitch of excitement as, with white face and ringing voice, he drew a picture of the approaching battle between the parties and concluded with the words, "Let us make the Republic as name the battlefield, and let us make them call it 'Waterloo.'"

The speaker finished, and the band following him close up, played "The Star Spangled Banner" and then swung into "Dixie," which received more than the usual tribute because of the speech of Mr. Hobson, which had dwelt with conditions in the south.

In his efforts to secure order Chairman Clark broke his gavel handle short off.

The committee headed by Representative Ollie James, which had been dispatched to the rooms of the resolutions committee, presented itself, and Mr. James was introduced amid great applause. His announcement was "Your committee appointed to wait on the committee on resolutions and that they have discharged that duty. The committee informs us that they will be ready to report to this convention until 2 o'clock p. m., at which time they will bring to you a unanimous report signed by every member of the committee."

Great applause and cheers greeted this statement, and as soon as Mr. James could be heard again he continued:

PROF. THOMPSON,

The Renowned and Gifted

PSYCHIC

Can Be Consulted for a Short Time Only at Room 4, Morse Block, Main St., Barre, Vt.

During the past ten years he has been continuously engaged in Boston, Mass., and vicinity. His marvelous occult power have won encomiums from the most skeptical. He does not interrogate you, but frankly informs you of what is to be. If you are not following the vocation nature intended you should, he will tell you. If you are dubious relative to some contemplative enterprise, he will advise you. If you are considering a change in your affairs, he will tell you what you shall, can and should do. You cannot change the past, but by obtaining an insight of the future you are prepared to grasp the opportunities that present themselves and avoid mistakes. If there is anything you would like to know consult Prof. Thompson. He will enlighten you. Prof. Thompson will remain a short time only, commencing Thursday, June 9th.

HOURS FROM 10 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Morse Block, Room 4, - - Barre, Vt.

PAROID ROOFING.

Compare it with any other similar roofing laid in Barre last spring and you'll buy Paroid Roofing.

A. W. LANE & SONS.

Telephone 305-12 and 315-12.

Castle Park Theatre!

SECOND WEEK COMMENCING
MONDAY, JULY 4TH

ENGAGEMENT OF THE TALENTED ACTRESS,

Miss Pauline Hammond

And Her Own Company in High Class Repertoire.

To-Night, - - - "A Stolen Child."
Great Specialties Each Night.

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

Prices, - - - 10, 20 and 30 Cents.
Prices for Matinee, for Ladies and Children, 10 Cents.

Trains for East Barre, Graniteville and Westerville will stop at Park after Saturday night's performance.
Special train for these places Monday night.

Remember the Pig Contest.